

vide a potential for expansion of the population in the future.—*Steven D. Warren and Stephan L. Hatch, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A.*

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*CYPERUS OVULARIS* (MICHX.) TORR. VAR. *CYLINDRICUS* (ELL.) TORR. (CYPERACEAE) NEW TO NEW MEXICO.—*Cyperus ovularis* var. *cylindricus* (*C. retrorsus* Chapm.), occurs in a wide variety of habitats, ranging from wet marshy shores, wet sand along the edge of lakes and rivers, roadside ditches, and other wet areas to pine savannas, well-drained sands and clays, and roadside clearings. It has been previously reported mainly along the coastal plain from New York south to Florida, west to central Texas, and less frequently inland to eastern Kansas and Oklahoma (Correll and Correll, 1975; Godfrey and Wooten, 1979). This species was not listed in the flora of New Mexico by Martin and Hutchins (1980).

Collection data: NEW MEXICO. Donna Ana Co.: Mesilla Valley near Las Cruces, 1 Sep 1983, *Allred s.n.* (TAES).

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*ARNOGLOSSUM SULCATUM* (ASTERACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI.—*Arnoglossum sulcatum* (Fernald) H. Robinson is reported here as new to the flora of Mississippi. The southeastern state locality marks the new western edge of its range previously reported in wet pine flatwoods, bogs, stream banks, and low places from the Florida panhandle, southwestern Georgia, and southern Alabama (Cronquist, 1980; Kral and Godfrey, 1958). The specimen for this record, determined as *Cacalia lanceolata*, was part of a student's plant collection donated to the Mississippi Museum of Natural Sci-